BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Julius Casar." EAGLE THEATER. - Variety.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATER. - " Pique."
OLYMPIC THEATER. - Variety. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.— Variety.
UNION SOL ARE THEATER.—" Rose Micael."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—" John Garth."

Association Hall.-11:30: Lecture, Dr. John Lord. can Society of Painters in Water Colors.

Colosseum.—" Siege of Paris."

### Buder to Abnertisements.

ANUSEMENTS-6/A Page-4th, 5th and 6th columns.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL-7th Page-3d column.
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS-7th Page-6th column.
BOATE AND KOOMS-6th Page-4th column.
BOOTS AND SHOES-6th Page-2d column.
BUSINESS CHANCES-7th Page-6th column.
SUSINESS NOTES-4th Page-1st column.
COPARTNESSHIP NOTICES-7th Page-6th column.
DENTISTES-3d Page-5th column. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—7th Page—6th col DENDISTRY—3d Page—5th column. DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—6th column. FINANCIAL—7th Page—5th and 6th columns. FORSITER—3d Page—6th column. HOPEIS—6th Page—4th column. S-6th Page-4th column. SAND FARMS WANTED-3d Page-5th column. HOUSES AND FARM -3d commun.

ISETER CTEAN—6th Page—3d commun.

INSTER CTEON—6th Page—2d column.

LEGAL NOTICES—3d Page—5th column.

MARKEE AND SLATE MANTEES—6th Page—3d column.

NAMELE AND SLATE MANTEES—6th Page—3d column.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-5th Page-6th column. MISCELLANDOUS-7th Page-6th column; 8th Page-5th MISCELLANDOIS-7th Page-6th column; say repe-ou and 6th columns.
MUSICAL ISSTRUMENTS-6th Page-6th column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS-6th Page-1st and 2d columns.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-CITY-3d Page-4th column; COUNTRY-3d Page-4th and 5th columns; TO EXCHANGE-3d Page-5th column.
SALES BY AUCTION-6th Page-4th column.
SALES BY AUCTION-6th Page-4th column.
STIDATIONS WANTED-MALES-6th Page-1th and 5th columns; FINALES-6th Page-5th and 6th columns.
SECOLAL NOTICES-5th Page-6th columns.

SPECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-6th column. STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS-3d Page-5th and 6th col-SIKAMERS, OCEAN-6th Page-3d column.

Teachers—oth Page—2d column
To Let—City Property—3d Page—5th column; Brook-Lyn—3d Page—5th column; Country—3d Page—5th

WINTER RESORTS-6th Page-1th column.

# Business Notices.

Solin Silver Forks, Speons, Tea Sets, and Use BRUMMELL's celebrated Cough Drops. segenuine have A. H. B. on each drop. 410 Grand st.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Semi-Weekly Terrune, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per a Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address. THE TRIBUNE. New-York. Persons unable to oldain THE TRIBUNY in any of the trains, loads, or holels in which it is usually sold, will confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. Up town advertisers can leave their favors for The Thiers; at 1,238 Broadway, oor. 31st.st., or 398 W. 23d.st., cor. 8th ave

# New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Anglo-Egyptian Bank engaged to advance \$80,000,000 to the Khédive of Egypt. Merry & Son, provision merchants of London failed. - Prince Bismarck spoke in favor of penal measures against the press, = Deputy Volsin was appointed Prefect of Police in Paris, vice M. Renault, resigned. \_\_\_\_ M. Laurentic, the author, is dead.

Domestic.-In Congress yesterday, Senators Morrill of Maine, Edmunds, Cameron, Maxey, and others favored the Centennial appropriation; the Senate passed the bill to reimburse the St. Albans Bank. In the House great merriment was created over the Diplomatic bill by Mr. Springer and Mr. Cox. = The Boston and Albany Railroad abolished free passes. === In Gen. Babcock's trial. existence of the conspiracy was proved, and adjournment was had to prepare the questions to be sent to the President to answer. \_\_\_\_ The new San Francisco Clearing-house officers were elected. = In the State Legislature, Mr. Woodin modified his reso-Intions about the Auditorship, and bills were offered for the entertainment of distinguished Centennial visitors in New-York, and for compelling street railways to give passengers a seat.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The audiences at the Hippodrome revival meetings were large and deeply in-Mr. Moody's sermon was on Christian courage and enthusiasm. = The total losses by the great Broadway fire were computed at \$2,521. 750, and the insurance at \$2,194,200. Two firemen were killed and six injured. == E. A. Packer & Co. and other large coal commission houses suspended, with aggregate liabilities of \$800,000. The Quarantine Commissioners' annual report recommended that the quarantin be made self-sustaining. === Gold, 1127s, 1127s. 1127s. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 88 6:0 cents.

THE WEATHER .- The Government report predicts sooler and clearing weather. - In this city yesterday the day was mild and cloudy toward night, with light rain; thermometer, 37°, 42°, 42°.

During the Moody and Sankey meetings at the Hippodrome, and to meet the popular demand for THE THIB-UNE's verbalim reports of Mr. Moody's Sermons, we will send THE DAILY TRIBUNE to any address, postpaid, for \$1 per month. Subscribers in the city and vicinity can be regularly served from any respectable news stand.

Our citizens will read with interest Mr. Killian's bill in the Assembly to provide for the better accommodation and comfort of passengers on street cars. If this becomes law, a passenger's fare will entitle him to a seat at least fourteen inches wide. It seems too much to hope for.

Some merry hours were spent in the House yesterday in discussing consular and diplomatic appropriations. The chief point made was that our representatives abroad tritle away the time and money of the nation; an unprejudiced reader of the debate might come to the same conclusion respecting their critics in Congress.

The friends of the bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for the Centennial are much cheered as to its prospect. Pretty much all that can be said against it has already been said. The debate yesterday in the Senate exhibited ability on both sides, but was on the whole very favorable to the bill; the good feeling of Southern Senators being prominent.

Being now in favor with Great Britain, the Khedive has been enabled to borrow \$80,000,000-\$70,000,000 being for the State, and \$10,000,000 for the Khedive's own account as a great landowner. This increases the Egyptian debt to about \$700,000,000, all of which has been contracted since Ismail came to the throne. It is fortunate for Egypt that a large share of the money has been devoted to works of public utility, which must increase the wealth of the people.

The long-continued contest between the Quarantine Commissioners and the Health Officer now takes more definite form. The Commissioners propose, in their report to the Legislature, to dispense with the Health

the confusion of wondering and disloyal journals, that the great Senator "has 'not seen the Secretary for a month." He went-much too late, it is true-but he went, saw, and conquered. Howe's head has been snatched up and glued on again, and all is quiet once more in the Custom-house. But cannot be taken among the household troops with impunity.

With the prospect near at hand of the actual construction of a rapid transit railway in our streets, much interest is felt as to the appearance this novel structure will present; whether it will be greatly obstructive to light; how much noise may be expected with it; what peering into second-story windows. Particulars now furnished as to Dr. Gilbert's plans clear up some of these points, and are especially comforting to owners of property on the proposed routes, in giving the hope that the railway will be built in the middle of the street instead of over the sidewalk.

## " NO TRUST HERE."

The world has outgrown the saying, "Prin-"ciples, not men." It has learned that the most unscrupulous men are the most ready to profess principles which they suppose to be popular; that a much larger class, who are not conscienceless, but merely weak as dishwater, are ready to change their principles or entirely abandon them in practice, when personal advantage presses strongly; and that no real reform can be accomplished except by the choice of men whose known opinions and tried character give proof that they will not only profess and promise but do something good. Hence party platforms are regarded with cortempt. The day of the cunning phrase-maker, the skilled resolutiondrawer, is over. The country does not care a pinch of snuff for the professions of parties it judges them by their acts, and by the character of the men selected for stations of trust. This does not make the work of reform more difficult, though it is infinitely harder to choose men wisely than to choose between sound and unsound principles. The wide gulf between promise and performance remains. Reform wastes less time in getting men who will promise the right thing, but will never do it; whatever victories it wins are real victories; if it makes less apparent progress, the gains that it does make are more likely to be substantial and lasting. As a consequence, political contests turn

more upon questions of personal record and character. There is less discussion of abstract theories, perhaps too little; less attention paid to the details of proposed measures. Politics become more sharply personal. The question for genuine reformers is not whether Mr. Blaine or Mr. Morton professes an attachment to correct principles; not whether the Democratic party professes to care for the national honor, or to desire repudiation. It is whether the character, constituent elements, and prevailing tendencies of the party are such that it can be trusted to maintain the public honor; whether the conduct, associations, and personal character of the man are such that, if invested with power, he can be trusted to use for the public good and not for personal or partisan advantage. By single campaign in a single State the Democratic party lost more than it had gained by years of unlimited promise and vociferous protestation, because the campaign in Ohio proved that a vast number of the voters of that party were at heart either repudiationists or communists, and that its best leaders were too cowardly, too servile in their devotion to party, or too anxious for success at any price, to combat the dangerous tendencies of their partisans. The Democratic party may profess and promise to the end of the chapter, but nothing less than performance, and that of a very positive and unequivocal kind, at this session of Congress, will re-

thus thrown away. So Mr. B' sine, by a single appeal to the basest elements and the most pernicious tendencies of his party, has thrown away much of the confidence which many liberal men had given him. It was his golden opportunity to make himself the leader of the very best Republican element. He deliberately chose to do ex ctly the contrary, and it will not be easy for him to recover the position he has lost. By promises and professions he never can; by stout-hearted and manly work in Congress, during the rest of the session, perhaps he might. Mr. Morton, again, will not be judged by what he may profess, for men will remember that, even while McDonald and Joyce were robbing the Government, professedly in order to provide a campaign fund for the election of Grant, Mr. Morton declared our civil service the best that the world had ever seen. They will remember that he was a rampant inflationist in 1874, and though he fought for Hayes and hard money in 1875, insisted that the question should be ignored as much as possible, and that the party should try to win by getting up a great scare on the school question. These things reveal the utterly unserupulous demagogue, and Mr. Morton will be trusted only by those who want a civil service prostituted to the uses of partisanship, and care less for the public honor than for party

The independent voters, who are in earnest in their demands for reform, care nothing for the professions of parties. They distrust the Democratic party because its elements and tendencies are dangerous. They put no confidence in Republican demagogues, and will trust no man who insists upon leading the worst instead of the best end of his party. If the Republican party wants their votes, it must name a candidate who can be fully trusted. Otherwise they are quite capable of voting for a man of their own, leaving each himself is of no consequence whatever ex-

party to get along as best it can without them. MORE TROUBLE FOR THE TURK. A new danger threatens the perplexed Porte. Scarcely has it made up its mind to accept the humiliating conditions of Count Andrassy's note as the only way of securing the continued forbearance of the Great Powers, when the Principality of Roumania-strongest of the half-independent States that stretch across the northern frontier of Turkey-refuses to pay tribute. This important news comes by

message be flashed from Washington, to Principality, to join the Herzegovinian revolt. Roumania may almost be said to be governed from Berlin. Bismarck, by one of bis happiest

strokes of statecraft, managed in 1866 to have

a young Prussian cavalry lieutenant, closely

allied to the Emperor William's family, elected to the vacant throne. He thus flanked Austria, and placed a barrier in the way of Russian let Bristow have a care. Liberties of this sort | designs upon Turkey. Prince Charles of Hohenzollern laid aside his piekelhaube and assumed the crown and title of Hospodar of Roumania. He could not, however, put off his Prussian ideas with his Prussian uniform. The sleepy population along the Danube were startled at the advent of all the modern im-"Educate and drill" was provements. the chief maxim of government which the royal carpet-bagger had acquired in facilities it will give to its passengers for his German training, and he proceeded to instruct his subjects in the use of the school-book and the needle-gun at the same time. He organized an effective army of 60,000 men and a militia of 90,000; he opened macadamized roads, chartered banks, established schools, put a postal and telegraph system in tolerable order, and permitted Strousberg to construct some hundreds of miles of railway for him. In a word, he ingrafted upon a fabric of society that had put forth no buds of progress since the decay of the Roman power all the concomitants of advanced European civilization. This he accomplished in the face of the jealousy of the native nobles and the superstition and hostility of the mass of the people. However, he had, in a sense, the civilized world at his back, and his well-

drilled infantry with their needle-guns and

Krupp artillery stood by him faithfully. Roumania, when constructed out of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia after the Crimean war, was made virtually independent on condition of paying to the Sultan a sum of about \$200,000 annually as tribute. Her relations with the Porte were not very clearly defined, and so late as 1875 a sharp dispute occurred about her right to conclude commercial treaties with other powers. In all matters except dealing with other nations the country has, however, enjoyed the full right of selfgovernment. The people are for the most part Greek Christians in religion and speak a language that resembles ancient Latin more closely than does any other living tongue. intelligence and culture is very low, dents are still the occasional victims of assault by fanatical mobs of Christians. According to report the Roumanian Government has hit upon a pretext for throwing off the last form of allegiance to Turkey so ingenious that it would have done honor to the subtle Greek diplomacy of the old Eastern Empire. Roumania says to the Porte, "We agreed to "pay tribute in return for the obligation you assumed to defend us against foreign invasion. You have shown yourself incompetent to suppress a small local insurrection, and we can no longer depend upon your protection; therefore we will pay you no more 'irrbute." If the Sultan is not satisfied with this logic, he can try conclusions with Prince Charles's needle-guns, and this he is in no condition to attempt.

## "TUEN BACK THE HANDS."

Mr. James P. Hambleton, the Democratic Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, is an incisive writer. Herewith we publish a communication from him-the first we have received-on a subject which has been discussed considerably of late by the press of the country. In this letter Mr. Hambleton says: "In "reply to your first onslaught I au-"thorized your chief correspondent in this "city to say that I never had a child or anything else named 'John Wilkes Booth,'" To this he adds: "I now say for the last time "and if THE TRIBUNE has or can get any " proof that I, or any member of my family, ever named a child John Wilkes Booth, we say give to the public without delay who are your witnesses and what are "they." This is a positive denial, and as we understand it a direct challenge. We enter upon the work to which we are invited in the emphasis of italic, "without delay," and offer this morning the obituary notice of John W. B. Hambleton as it appeared in The Washington Patriot of July 8, 1872. This is the usual death notice, as given by the family of the deceased. It shows that so late as 1872, when it was supposed the era of reconciliation had begun, Mr. Hambleton had not dropped the "Booth" from his son's christening, though it was vailed under an initial. The notice, we believe, was the same in the other papers. We have abundant testimony, also, that the child was named "Wilkes Booth;" that the child and the child's nurse habitually so gave his name; that Mr. or "Dr." Hambleton repeatedly called him Wilkes Booth and gave his name as Wilkes Booth when inquired of, and that it was a matter of some notoriety in

Atlanta and at Washington. So it appears from this announcement that in the month of March, 1866, nearly a year after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the close of the war, this person perpetuated his hatred for the Union, his murderous hatred for the memory of Mr. Lincoln, his strange admiration for an assassin's deed, and his unaccountable reverence for an assassin's infamy. by giving his child the assassin's name. That is all there is to it. He has quibbled about it, evaded the direct issue, prevaricated, and at last sharply and squarely denied it and demanded the proofs. We give him "without delay" the first installment, and we take leave to assure him, upon this his first appearance in a formal denial of the charge, that this is not " a crusade of the anti-"Democratic press" against him; that it is not "partisan and malicious," and that he cept as a great party takes him up and makes him in some sense representative of its spirit and purpose. In reply to his question whether there is "any-"thing in either of the new amendments of "the Constitution, the Reconstruction acts, "acts of Congress, proclamations, or military "orders that prohibits a man from "naming a child anything he chooses," we answer unhesitatingly there is not. He may name his child Judas Iscariot or Simon Magus, and there is no law to prevent it-

"seen" Bristow. No more can the sad tenegro, then Servia, and now the Danubian honors of the People's Government, and draw pay from the People's Treasury. And though he is but an insignificant person, holding by grace of a Democratic Congress an insignificant office, the People of this country who have not forgotten to revere Mr. Lincoln's memory will demand of the party which is responsible for this appointment why it honors the man who honored his assassin. And the gentlemen who have done it may be assured that, however they may view it, it is a matter of no light consequence.

Mr. Hambleton says his resignation is subject to the will and pleasure of Mr. Morrison, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He seems to think it will not be accepted; that at least it will not be required. Well then, THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE-by virtue of its record as a true and unflinching friend of the South when the South needed friends and it cost something to stand up and demand fair play for her; by virtue of its devotion to the cause of universal amnesty, for which it has made some sacrifices; by virtue of the large and hearty spirit in which its great founder urged forgetfulness of the past and peace and reconciliation for the future-the spirit which since his death it has encouraged and striven to maintain; by virtue of its representing millions of honest and patriotic citizens who can forgive the heat and passion of the wer, but who detest and abhor the act of assassination and the memory of the assassin-THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE asks Mr. Morrison to accept this verson's resignation. He may name his children what he pleases. But he should not appear in public.

BUILDINGS FIT FOR FLAMES,

The possibility of a widespread conflagration which may sweep over a considerable portion of this city was indicated by the rapid spread of the fire of night before last. Just one week previous a gale lasting during an entire day blew through the city at a rate varying from forty to seventy miles per hour. Had a gale raged with similar force during the fire, no human power could have stayed the destruction till it reached the water's edge. Even a wind of half such velocity-not at all unusual at this seasonwould have scarred a great area with blackened ruins and inflicted permanent injury on New-York. Such a wind played the chief part in Chicago's great fire. In Outside of the large towns the standard of the Fourth of July night when a large portion of Portland was consumed, a fierce wind caras is shown by the fact that the Jewish resi- ried blazing timbers, almost entire roofs, for long distances, spreading the flames from new points with astonishing rapidity. Other conditions may prove almost as effective as a high wind. The epizoötic malady among the horses of the Boston Fire Department caused the delay by which the granite warehouses and Mansard roofs of that city were burned. There are instances where "cold per-"forms the effect of fire," as in 1835, when New-York's greatest conflagration started while the thermometer marked near zero and the hydrants were frozen. A great explosion proved an equally efficient means of spreading the flames of the Broad-st. fire of 1845. Nor in enumerating these instances do we by any means cover the list of possibilities. If the water main near Grand-st. and Broadway had been accideptally fractured a few hours before Tuesday's fire, or a very heavy snow had fallen so as to blockade the streets, one block would not have comprised the scene of destruction. In fact, all the outside circumstances were

favorable on Tuesday evening. The building in which the fire broke out fronted on Broadway, one of our widest streets, and on Crosby-st, where the buildings on the opposite side are brick and of no great hight. Evidently the danger would have been far greater in a narrower street on the one hand and among taller buildings on the other; conditions to be reasonably expected when a large fire breaks out in what is called the "dry goods district" of this city. that the allegation is false and malicious, Let us hope that that fire will not start in such a building as the iron-fronted stores that were consumed on Tuesday night. Very handsome were their fronts, and very strong looking the tall walls, but they were little safer in reality than a Chinese fort with painted portholes. Between the two buildings that extended from Broadway to Crosby-st. there was nothing but a party-wall, probably not over sixteen inches thick in the lower stories, and tapering upward. Into this wall the beams of both buildings entered; hence when one burned the other was in the greatest danger. In each building a large skylight capped a well that served as the chimney for a furnace in which the goods stored were the fuel. These skylights were side by side in the two buildings, and when the flames shot out through one of them hundreds of feet into the air, no fireman could stand near the other skylight to protect it from a falling deluge of blazing material. The fire was not stopped till it came to substantial walls which the firemen could

keep wetted. It is noteworthy, also, that there was no parapet wall between these buildings. A parapet five feet high affords efficient protection to firemen on the roof adjoining a blazing building. If there are openings cut through the parapet, water can be poured directly on the flames, and in any case the adjoining roof can be well wetted. The absolute need of such a barrier between neighboring roofs was never more clearly illustrated than in this fire; especially is it requisite where the buildings are of great hight and depth, and used for storing valuable goods. Without parapets, and separated only by partywalls, the lofty stores built in recent years are likely to serve as the torches to light the flames of a burning city.

They have the soft-money lunacy pretty badly in the lumber regions of Pennsylvania-a little worse. it would appear, than in any other part of the country except Indiana. The Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong of Williamsport, lawyer and ex-Congressman, had prepared a financial platform in the form of a petition to Congress, and is sending it over the State for signatures. It looks like forcing the season to be making platforms just now, but Mr. Armstrong is impatient and cannot wait for the Spring convenions. His document is a good abstract of Judge Kelley's oft-repeated speech. It demands "a currency based on the national credit," which of course means irredeemable greenbacks, convertible into that fool's specific, 3.65 bonds. All Pennsylvania soft-money schemes land there. The bonds are to be payable in greenbacks and the greenbacks in bonds, and so the process is to go on

houses than they need, and they have stopped buying the boards and shingles of Lycoming County. Now if the Government prints some more pieces of paper with green and black ink and agrees to exchange them for another style of pieces of paper, and then to trade that kind back for the first kind, will everybody begin to buy lumber and build houses I and if so, why !

As remarkable an instance of rapid pictorial illustration as American journalism has yet shown was that afforded yesterday by The Graphic. The great Broadway fire was raging till far into the previous night. Before noon yesterday The Graphic was on the street with a full page of spirited pictures of the scene. When The Graphic began there were many who doubted the practicability of illustrating the news for a daily newspaper. We have all been shown that it can be successfully done, and that money can be made by it, as well as an attractive newspaper.

#### PERSONAL.

A gentleman of Philadelphia has sent Walt Whitman a present of \$100.

Meissonier was appointed President of the Academy of the Fine Arts of Paris at its recent sitting. Carpeaux left an unfinished repetition of his celebrated group, "La Danse," one-third the size of the

original. It has since been finished, and will be placed on exhibition with several other of his repetitions. Victor Hugo expressed his admiration for Lamartine by subscribing \$60 toward a statue to him and accompanied the subscription with the following note: "France saw in 820 a great poet appear, and in 1848 a great citizen. This poet, this citizen, this great man was Lamartine. I subscribe for his statue."

Mr. Dion Boucicault has written a letter declining to play the "Shaughraun" in Ireland for the purpose of raising funds for families of the Fenian prisoners. says it is one thing to play it in London, where the He says it is one thing to play it in London, where the people are adverse to amnesty, and another in Dublin, where he would be in the presence of adherents of friends to the cause, and he adds: "I am in the presence of assailants who ridicule as much as they fear any direct appeal to the people. There I should be in my native city before a jury packed in favor of the cause I plead. I will do this with all my heart: I sail for America next month, and shall proceed at once to Cin hunati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Chicago, where I will sang my Irish song and hold out my net. Will you find some kind-hearted souls in Dublin that will form a committee to receive the proceeds, and undertake to distribute what I gather ?"

The rumors about the Popula health have

The rumors about the Pope's health have led to this statement in a recent number of The Londo Lancet, which it claims to have authority for believing to be true: "On Friday evening, after the fatiguing receptions and discourses of many days preceding, he con plained of an i. definable malaise, which was shortly followed by an epileptoid seizure of 40 minutes' duration. lowed by an epliciptoid selzure of 40 minutes' duration.

Dr. Coccarelli was immediately called in, saw it to be a return of the same attack which had prostrated the Pope on the evening of the 6th of November last, and remained all hight by the bedside of his august patient. His Hollness slept tranquilly for nearly four hours, and found lamsself much better in the morning. By Dr. Coccarelli's orders, he has been strictly confined to bed, and while his increasing tendency to congression of the nervous centers haposes the atmost vigitines of the nervous centers haposes the atmost vigitance of his medical attendants, there is not, we are happy to say, any ground for the grave reports which have been circulated through the foreign journals and oxenaages."

Dion William Bourceault, who was killed by

Dion William Boucicault, who was killed by the railroad accident at Abbots Ripton on the 21st ult was the eldest son of Mr. Boucleault, the dramatic uther and actor. His age was 21. This young man friends in Lincolnshire, whence he was returning on Friday evening by the Scotch express. His remains were recognized by his visiting eards and other does ments found on his person. Mr. and Mrs. Boucleault were not aware that any accident had happened upon were not aware that any accident had happened upon the Great Northern Railway, and it was not until after the termination of their performance in the "Sinaighraum" at the Adelphi Theater on Saturlay evening that they were informed of the loss they had sustained. The intel-ligence was conveyed to them by Mr. Caristopher H att, who had been to Huntingson in professional attendance upon some of the sufferers; and the remains were posi-tively identified by an ancle of the deceased—Mr. George Bouckeault. Miss Kate Field sends from London these

anecdotes of John Bright, which she has from high English sources, to The Courier-Journal : "When Artennis Ward was here he gave a children's party, to which one of John Bright's sons was invited, and from which he returned aglow with delight. 'Oh, papa,' exclaimed the little Bright, when asked by the great Bright whether he had bright, whimself, 'Indeed I did, and Mr. Blown gave me such a nice name for you, paper.' What was that be inquired the father. 'Why he asked me how that gay such a nice name for you, papa;" What was that be inquired the father. Why he asked me how that gay an festive cuss, the governor, was;" replied the child. Perhaps you think the great Bright was highly indignant at this taking of his name in vain. He langhed. He didn't laugh, however, on another occasion during our civil war, when the Prince of Wates, while smoking a cigar with him on the terrace of the House of Commons, said to him, 'Don't you think, Mr. Bright, that this war has rendered the Americans heartly tired of a regulation form of government, and that they'll adopt a monarchy? 'On the contrary,' answered Mr. Bright, 'the very struggle the Americans have gone through will render their institutions dearer to them than ever. The Americans are eminently fitted for a republican form of government. They will not abandon it, and the English will never abandon monarchy until they have a king whom they detest.' Comment is unnecessary."

The lady whom Mr. James Parton has mar-

The lady whom Mr. James Parton has married was Miss Ellen Eidredge, younger daughter of Mr. Parton's former wife. "Fanny Fern," when she first began to use the nom de plume, was a poor widow (Mrs. El-dredge), residing in a second-rate boarding-house in Camof support save a pen whose resources she had not yet Her "Fern Leaves" were written in a hall bedroom in a second story back, which was the best accommodation she and her children could command. Her brother, Mr. N. P. Willis, was at that time in New York, but scarcely so prosperous as he afterward became. With her increasing success as an authoress, Mrs. Eldredge came to New-York. Mr. fascinated not less by her piquant personality than by her literary accomplishments, and mar-ried her. Her daughter, Miss Ellen Eldredge, ried her. Her daughter, Miss Elien Eldredge, was then quite a little girl. She has now grown up to take her mother's place and become her step-father's wise—the circumstance being, as is believed, almost if not absolutely unique. Her elder sister married Mortuner Thomson, but dying the year after her married, left her infant daughter to the care of her mother and sister. This child, exceptionally attractive as she is, became the pet of Mr. Parton's household. When Mrs. Parton died, the care of the child devolved upon Mrs. Parton died, the care of the child devolved upon Mrs. Eldiedge and Mr. Parton, and their marriage now enables them to minte more completely in caring for her. Mr. Parton is surprised and snocked at finding that a marriage which see-each to him so proper is contrary to the laws of the State, and his appeal to the Legislature to sanction the union will donotless receive a prompt and satisfactory response.

# POLITICAL NOTES.

The Presidential prophet of Springfield loses sight of Charles Francis Adams long a nough to predict that Bristow will be the Republican candidate.

The Republican County Conventions in Indiana are sending a good many Morton delegates to the State Convention. There is also a good sprinkling of uninstructed delegations.

The candid and philosophical editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal remarks with sorrow: " terday the Democratic party stood on rising ground. was the Republican party that was down and divided. day the relative conditions are reversed. Democrats at cross-purposes; Republicans are confident and

Jeff. Davis has won the gratitude of the Democratic press by his untimely appearance upon the political surface. The Syraruse Courier expresses what seems to be a common sentiment in its party; "If the Davises and the Blaines could be shaten up in a bag

They sniff at our senior Senator out in Illiis, too. Here is The Chicago Tribune administering this cold-blooded snub to the Conkling organs of this state: "Even Mr. Conkling is pluming himself upon the situation, and is more magnificent than ever. Mr. Conkling may get the vote of the New-York delegation and may get a complimentary vote from the Convention. Beyond this there are no probabilities in the case. The Republican Convention will be least of all likely to take up a man whose nomination would be gratifying to the Democratic politicians in any manner. The Republican papers of New-York, therefore, can posses their souls in patience." This is a clear case of jealousy.

Mr. Frederick Douglass thinks a third term for Grant is impossible. He said to a reporter of The Indianapolis Journal recently; "It is undeniably true that Gen. Grant has many and powerful friends in the economy the basis of its appeal. Our citzens, and especially our merchants who are most deeply concerned in this matter, should be consulted before the Legislature accepts the view of either party to the quarrel.

Mr. Conkling has heard at last the voice of the sinking Howe went down for the third of the sinking Howe went down for the beloved disciple—heard it just as the head of the sinking Howe went down for the beloved disciple—heard it just as the head of the sinking Howe went down for the beloved disciple—heard it just as the head of the sinking Howe went down for the beloved disciple—heard it just as the head of the sinking Howe went down for the beloved disciple—heard it just as the head of the sinking Howe went down for the beloved disciple—heard it just as the head of the sinking Howe went down for the beloved disciple—heard it just as the head of the sinking Howe went down for the beloved disciple—heard it just as the head of the sinking Howe went down for the third time the professing a desire to help Turky retain intact her empire in Europe, the Great Powers home for the professing a desire to help Turky retain intact her empire in Europe, the Great Powers home for the professing a desire to help Turky retain intact her empire in Europe, the Great Powers home for the sancting does not explain, and no wonder, for no man titted the prejudice against a third term will we many add that, though there is no law against it, there is in the heart of the American people was not explain, and no wonder, for no man with the projudice, anoanting almost to a superstition. Gen. Great wondid be the canal time trades of the sancting does not explain, and no wonder, for no man with the projudice against a third term will the through there is no law against it, there is in the heart of the American people as well as North, among the expect the American people as well as the ex-Federal would like the port of the date of the san South, who may feel constrained to cast a complimentary

the great source of his strength in that quarter. I think that if the Convention were to be held in two months senator Morton would be the Republican nomines for the Presidency.\*

There is a frightful lack of State pride in the office of that lively organ of the Ohio Democracy, The Oleveland Plain Dealer. Instead of clamoring for the presentation of a candidate from the State to the Nad Democratic Convention, The Plain Dealer makes fun of the perspiration its more patriotic cotemporarie work themselves into on the subject, and every now and then instnuates that it suspects Gov. Hendricks would make an uncommonly good candidate. Recently Mr. George H. Pendleton has been put forward with a good deal of carnestness by his friends, and the disloyal Plain Dealer, after remarking that Mr. Pendleton modi fled his fuffation views with great rapidity during the last Ohio campaign, jeeringly adds: "Do not let Ohio be euch ed out of the candidacy because of a difference between her conspicuous candidates. Do not let the gleaning knife oe applied to every man's throat! We want pence! Have we no James K. Polk or Frank Pierce within our borders! Let us think!" Can it be possil le that The Flain Dealer is thinking of its townsman, Mr Henry B. Payne! The advocates of a Conkling delegation from

this State seem to be flagging in their efforts. It is sev eral days now since any of the zealous journals which are keeping the Senator's name at the published a stirring article on the subject. Can it be that the disagreeable rumors of the Senator's third-term proclivities have had a discouraging effect ! There is testimony of various kinds that the enthusiasm of the movement to capidly cooling. Onelda County has been its stronghold, yet The Rome Sentinel says of the situation there: "It sanfe to say that Mr. Conkling is no more popular than he was on New-Year's Day in Gaeida County, and indeed it is very doubtful whether he has not actually lost strength of late. Such meetings as that recently held in Utica by the Conkling Club there do more harm than good. The speakers are men who have influence only as Mr. Coukling gives them influence. They stand because he holds them up, and now e expects to stand because they hold him up. This sort of reciprocal back-action political influence is not worth a pinch of shuff. A flag political influence is not worth a pinch of small. A flag was received from Geo. Klinck, by the grace of Cenking a Custom-house officer, and Levi Elikesiee, by the grace of Conking a ciers in the New-York Post-Office. Tase people regard all the as a farce. In Rome the Conking movement seems to be dead. In outside places of the county the Conking Clubs in several instances embrace in their membership numbers of men known to be hostile to Mr. Conking. There is danger in all this; danger that when the State Republican Convention meets On ids County will cast its vote for an unpledged delegation to the National Republican Convention."

## TURN BACK THE HANDS. MR. HAMBLETON DEMANDS PROOFS.

A LETTER FROM THE DEMOCRATIC CLERK OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

o the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Judging from your article of this date, you

seem determined not to receive any statement or explanation as satisfactory. It sometimes happens that "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." In reply to your first onslaught I authorized your chief correspondent in this city to say that I never had a child or anything else named "John Wilkes Booth," That dispatch appeared in THE TRIBUNE as my authorized statement, and THE TRIBUNE also, in the same issue, made editorially (in minion type) a quasi retraction. Since that date THE TEIBUNE reiterates the charge, but presents no proofs. I now say for the last time that the allegation is false and malicious, and if THE THE-UNE has or can get any proof that I, or any member of my family, ever named a child John Winkos Booth, we say give it to the public without delay. Who are your witnesses, and what are they? It is an easy matter for an editor-especially one who fought four years to save the Union-in his retiracy-glowing with patriotic ardor, to indite gushing philippies over the grave of a dead infant. But it is another thing to produce facts that sustain such a course. This crusade of the anti-Democratic press against the clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means is not only unfounded in truth, but it is partisan and malicious, and is the smallest and most contemptible episode in the history of American polities. THE IRIBUNE has been imposed upon by the envious and the malignant; its patriotic indignation has been lashed into a rage at the sight of a Quaker gun-nothing more, nothing less. THE TRIBUNE may also be gratified to know that

the clerkship of the Committee on Ways and Means is a matter of small consideration to its present in cumbent. The clerk was appointed on the sole recommendation of prominent Democrats who had served long and faithfully on this Committee, and while the Chairman is not responsible for my appointment, yet my resignation has always been subject to his will and pleasure. Will THE TRIBUNE suggest to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means some suitable gentleman for his clerk, after learning that he has a family and what he has named his children? No mistakes should be made. In conclusion, we ask THE TRIBUNE if there is anything in either of the new amendments of the Constitution, the Reconstruction acts, acts of Congress, proclamations, or military orders, that prohibits a man from naming a child anything he chooses? " We are in our Father's house," and will never knowingly violate any law or anything done in pursuance thereof. We shall never invade, under any pretext, the domestic circle or the graves of innocents. JAMES P. HAMBLETON,

Clerk of Committee on Ways and Means. Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1876. P. S .- If there is any additional statement you desire me to make, please prepare it, and inclose it to your regular Washington correspondent, that I may comply, if possible, with your patriotic demands.

MR. HAMBLETON ACCOMMODATED.

From The Washington Potriot, Monday, July 8, 1872.

From The Washington Potriot, Monning, DIED.

HAMBLETON.—At the Exchange Hotel, Washington, D. C., on the morning of July 3d, 1872, at 10 minutes past seven, of inflammation of the brain, JOHN W. B. HAMBLETON, aged 6 years, 3 mills, and 17 days, youngest son of James P. and months, and 17 days, youngest son of Martha L. Hambleton of Atlanta, Ga.

# PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Blaine struck fire in Minnesota upon the urstion of annestying Jeff. Davis, and the people of that tate are not yet disposed to let the Confederates come to the front and order Union soldiers to the rear.—

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNZ hears that many mong the "wiser sort" of Democrats are talking of Boson for their National Convention. They'd better come to State better than Massachusetts knows how to care or the oppressed and down-trodden.—[springdeid Union Process.]

Jefferson Davis's letter concerning Mr. Blaine's "Amersonvile" speech is characteristic of the very small amount of sound indement possessed by the very imited number of its ing people who are in sympathy with that almost extinct statesman.—[Philadelphia

For many years the Democratic party has been under a cloud, and it is almost superfluous to state that that cloud has been and is still due almost wholly to the fact that unworthy men have been unwisely per mitted to boid positions of trust and responsibility within the organization.—[Philadelphia Chronicle (Dem.)

The rebellion is put down, slavery is abolthed, the freedmen are voters, and if the covernment had any case against Jeff Davis as a nursberer, it ought to have tried him on it ten years ago. But he has nothing to complain of. He owes his life to the chemency of the Government he rebelled against, and the least he can do is to hold his tongue.—[Boston Herald (Ind.)

When we reflect that the Whisky Ring existed and was in active operation during all of Secretary Richardson's and a great part of Secretary Bontwell's term of office, without attracting the attention of those only functionaries, it is not strange the members grew accustomed to imagine that the turdy vengeance of the law would never overtake them—that the delayed lightning would never strike. But it is the habit of great criminals to make fatai mistakes.—[8]. Louis Republican (tud.)

to make fatai mistakes.—[St. Louis Republican (tud.)

There are few if any third-termers from
Cape Cod to Bersshire. President Grant could not, under
hardly any conceivable circumstances, again obtain the
electoral vote of Massachusetts. Secretary Briscow undoubtedly has many friends among the best class of Republicans in the Commonwealth, who admire the war be
is dannifestly waging against fraud and corruption of
every sind. His nomination would be received with enthusiasm throughout the State, and so would that of the
Hon. Elibu B. Washburne, in behalf of whose candidacy
a strong feeling is springing up among active Republican
workets.—[Bosten Transcript (Rep.)

The sensation-mongers are busy just now in